MR. I. C. CHACKO: ഇതിൽ ഒരു ലക്ഷത്തോളം രൂപയാണ്, കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നത്. അതിൽ ഇന്നലെവരെ എനിക്കു ലഭിച്ച കണക്കനുസരിച്ച് 8 ലക്ഷത്തോളം രൂപ ചെലവാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇനിയും പല അഡ്ജസ്റ്റ്മെൻറുകളും അതായത് സിമൻറു വാങ്ങിച്ചതു്, പൊന്നും വിലയ്ക്കു സ്ഥലംഏറ്റെടുത്തതു്, ഫോറസ്റ്റ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് തടിവാങ്ങിയതു മുതലായ പല അഡ്ജസ്റ്റ്മെൻറുകളും വരേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതു വരാൻ ഏകദേശം ഒരു മാസത്തോളം ആകും. അതു വന്നാലുടൻ പറയാം.

MR. CHAZHIKATTU JOSEPH: അതു് ഒരുദ്ദേശമെങ്കിലും പറയാമോ?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: മിക്കവാറും മുഴുവനും ചെലവാകും.

MR. P. K. KURIAKOSE (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): May I know from the honourable member whether the unexpended amount will be carried forward to the next year?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: Yes, Sir. There is already provision for that.

PRESIDENT: Hereafter no unexpended amount will lapse. For the next three years, anything that is not spent in one year will be carried over te the next.

Irrigation works in 1119.

80. *MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: Will the Government be pleased to state the amount they have spent on irrigation works in 1119 in the following taluks: —

(i) Neyyattinkara;
(ii) Trivandrum; and
(iii) Chirayinkil?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: The information required will be available only when the accounts are closed after the end of the year 1119.

MR. T. K. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether the amount originally allotted remains unspent?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: No, Sir.

P. W. D. Tenders.

81. *MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that contractors hesitate to submit tenders for works in the P. W. D. and that they are not coming forward to take up works?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: The answer is in the negative.

Police Inspectors.

82. *MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of Head Constables promoted as Inspectors since 1-6-1119; and

(*b*) how many of them were given the Inspector's training?

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MR. S. PARTHASARATHI AIYANGAR (*Inspector General of Police*): (*a*) Ten.

(*b*) None. It is proposed to train them in the Police Training School which is being started.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: May I know from the honourable member whether these people are confirmed ?

MR. S. PARTHASARATHI AIYANGAR: No, Sir.

MR. T. K. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know from the honourable member the policy in respect of promotion and original recruitment in the Inspector's grade.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Legal Remembrancer to Government*): I rise to a point of order. Policy cannot be declared on a question raised.

PRESIDENT: I rule it out of order.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. There are one or two points arising out of the various cut motions, which I wish to refer to, in order that the honourable new members might be aware of the procedure that will be adopted here. But before I do so, there are two other matters which I desire specially to advert to. And those two matters I propose to address to the members of this Assembly in my capacity as their colleague and as head of the administration, and I am looking forward to full co-operation from the Press not to take down this portion of what I say inasmuch as it would have been normally permissible to me to clear the Visitors' Gallery and the Journalists' Gallery, but I do not propose to do so because I am sure that they will reciprocate fully the confidence that I am reposing in them.

It is a matter of sincere gratification to Government that from one of the opposition parties there was an offer of co-operation. It was in pursuance of that offer and in the spirit of that offer that the Chair allowed discussion on matters which normally would not be open to discussion according to the rules of this House. No constitutional reform involving an alteration of the present Act can be discussed on the floor of the House. That is definitely provided for in our rules and therefore there can be no cut motion or any discussion on that matter. It is not also permissible, at this juncture, to raise any question of constitutional reform or constitutional progress. Bearing that in mind, and notwithstanding the fastidious legal consciousness of the Legal Remembrancer, I deliberately gave permission to honourable members to speak on that question because Government were anxious to ascertain the opinion of the honourable members, especially of the new members. However, in the course of the observations and speeches, a certain attitude was taken by some members and certain expressions were allowed to escape from certain members in regard to which I wish to make an appeal. I have observed both in the questions and in the various speeches a certain personal animus or bias which may—I am afraid I cannot banish that from myself—have resulted in a similar reaction on my part.

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I desire definitely to say that if the honourable members travelling within the ambit of these rules and regulations and refraining from personal comments or personal insinuations or allusions will conduct business for the benefit of the country, no one will be more anxious than myself and willing at every stage to extend the hand of co-operation. Let me actually illustrate one or two points; and I am emboldened to state those points because I know that what I say will not appear in the press. Questions have been put suggesting that the Dewan of the State may possibly have misappropriated a sum of Rs. 120 by way of printing charges of a certain book. Other questions of a similar character have been asked. Some of these questions have been disallowed by the Chair; but I have deliberately allowed some. Honourable members may consider certain elementary facts. I am making only a remark not out of egotism but in order to indicate the purposelessness of such questions and such speeches. It is common arithmetical knowledge that the humble individual who happens today to be at the head of the administration has received from the British and Travancore Governments between 16 and 17 lakhs of rupees by way of salary. It is fairly well-known and a verifiable fact that the same individual had received at the bar between 27 and 30 lakhs of rupees, and in 4 or 5 cases made between a lakh and a half in each case. To suggest that Rs. 120 by way of printing charges had been taken by him is, I submit, not a safe or right procedure. I would leave it at that. I go further. To impute to various persons a certain partiality or bias, unless honourable members are prepared to substantiate those allegations, will only lead to bitterness of spirit. I do not mean to say that if misappropriation, falsification of accounts or breach of trust can be proved, nothing should deter honourable members from exposing the vagaries or irregularities of any official, however high; but unless the material is there, unless the foundations are laid, it is well not to raise the superstructure.

There is another matter which I would like to refer to and this also I am keeping away from the public press although normally it should have been published. That arises from the tremendous handicap that so called organised labour at the instance of the communists is giving to war work of an extremely important character. I have before me the proceedings relating to the blood-shed speeches at Quilon; in fact, I was more than sceptical when I received the first Police report and it was only when the Inspector-General of Police assured me that the speeches about the shedding of blood or the necessity of it were authenticated by the signature of the person who made them, that I was convinced. In essence, the accuracy of the allegations made against them has been reinforced by the speeches on the floor of the House. What is happening is something serious. In the Sri Chitra Mills, in the Ogale Glass Factory, in the Aluminium Works, there are persons going from place to place with the insensate slogan of Inqilab-i-Zindbad (Long Live Revolution). Those persons who are crying this do not understand the Urdu language; still they are shouting it. They know that it is prohibited.

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I wish to make it plain that it is the bounden duty of every member of the Legislature touring in his constituency, it is the duty of every official and non-official alike to see to it that none of the War industries is impeded. Those who have been following the policy of this Government know that on every possible occasion, I have taken the side of the labourer against the employer whether it is Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield, or the Glass Works or any other factory. If a case is presented to me, I view it, on behalf of Government, favourably to labour and as far as possible stretch a point against the employer. If there is a reconcilable difference the Labour Commissioner is being asked to reconcile that difference. If there are irreconcilable differences, Government will always be ready to start arbitration proceedings. At this juncture and until the war ends, the strike by labourers in the Aluminium Works may mean the difference between a speedy victory and a tardy victory. It must be remembered that it is the proud privilege of Travancore to have the only Aluminium smelting factory in India. It is the only place from which aeroplane building can take place. And if we find that in the case of the Aluminium factory or any other factory supplying war material, there is a strike, the Government will be forced, reluctantly but inevitably, to use the Emergency Powers Ordinance and to proceed against the leaders. The members of this House are influential in their several localities. I appeal to all of them, elected and nominated, officials and non-officials, to make it clear to labour that the Government will be on their side if they do not strike. If they do, they will be forcing the hands of Government.

I now proceed to deal with the question of the budget. I shall first invite the attention, especially of the new members, to a ruling, which may be seen at Page 88 of the "Selection from the Decisions from the Chair of the Legislative Assembly". That embodies sound parliamentary procedure which is followed and enforced here.

"Before taking up the demands for grants, the chair wishes to invite the attention of honourable members to the large number of cut motions of which notice has been given. Honourable members are no doubt aware that cut motions are usually divided into three categories one is to reduce the amount of the demand to a nominal figure of one rupee or less. Such motions are intended to refuse supplies for redress of grievances, and no motions of cuts of that character can be entertained except for that purpose. There are two ways of dealing with refusal of supplies with regard to each demand. One is to oppose the whole grant and reject it, the other is to move a motion for reducing the demand to a nominal figure. Motions for practical elimination of the whole grant cannot be moved for the purpose of drawing attention to any specific grievance. Attempts appear to have been made to get priority of discussion by moving for whole cuts and in one case, honourable members will observe, the cut motion proposes to reduce the amount of demand to one pie. It is obvious that no honourable member wishing to give notice of a cut motion could have possibly

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gone below that figure. This, it appears to the chair, is not the right method of getting priority, and the chair does not propose to allow cut motions for ventilating specific grievances in this form. All motions for practical elimination of the whole demand will be entertained on the only ground that the honourable member wishes to refuse supplies because he does not approve of the whole policy underlying that demand. In no other case such cut motions will be allowed.

The second form of cut motions is for the purposes of economy or effecting retrenchment. If any honourable member feels that the amount of the demand asked for by the Government is excessive, he is entitled to move that that amount be reduced by any sum he may decide to fix with a view to effecting economy. While discussing such motions, it would be relevant to discuss only how that economy can be effected. Here again an attempt to get priority by proposing a large cut to ventilate a specific grievance will not be allowed.

The third form is to move a cut motion for a nominal figure in order to ventilate a specific grievance. Honourable members are entitled to fix that nominal or token cut at such a figure as they like, but having regard to the ruling which I have given today, and in order to facilitate the arrangement of priority for such motions it would be desirable if honourable members adopted a uniform figure of cut say Rs. 100. In that case they would be able to ventilate a specific grievance. The chair has noticed that in some cases honourable members have given notice of a cut motion trying to ventilate more than one grievance. In such cases it would be difficult for honourable members to exercise their right of vote. The chair therefore desires that honourable members, in giving notice of cut motions, will restrict themselves to one specific grievance. There is no limit to the number of cut motions which an honourable member may wish to move for the purpose of ventilating specific grievances on the floor of the House. That being so, he should restrict himself to one grievance in each cut motion so that the house may be able to discuss and vote upon that one issue".

I am bringing this to the attention of the honourable house so that our procedure might be guided thereby.

One more matter. I have received a letter from three honourable members, namely, Mr. Balakrishna Menon, Mr. E. K. Madhavan and Mr. P. O. Thomas. Thay say:

"We, three elected members from Parur *cum* Kunnatnad constitutency, had given our names to the Secretary for speaking on the budget as suggested by you yesterday. We regret very much that none of us was given a chance while you were generous enough to allow time to nine nominated members."

In the first place, let me say that so far as the chair is concerned there is, and can be, no difference between elected and nominated members. It might be that in the various constituencies the people might make a difference. But once they enter this house there is no difference *between* one category and another for any purpose whatsoever.

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The second point is that there are 62 members and two days for debate. And of the 62, 45 members had given their names. I had, therefore, to exercise my discretion. I may add that if any member could not have got a chance then, they have an opportunity in the course of the budget discussion to speak what they had to say then.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

DEMAND I—Excise Department.

Mr. P. G. NARAYANAN UNNITHAN : Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 12,15,948 under Demand I—Excise Department.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : I move the following motion :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,25,473 for Salaries and Establishment by Re. 1.

"To urge the necessity of more control over the staffs sanctioned at chowkeys".

Mr. P. S. MAHOMED : സർ, എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെ ഇന്നത്തെ മേധാവി തന്റെ ഭരണം കൈയ്യേറ്റതിനുശേഷം ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു വളരെ പ്രശസ്തിയേറിയ സ്ഥാനത്തിൽ എത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയിൽ എനിക്കു അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസം യാതൊന്നുമില്ല. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഞാൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ അഭിനന്ദിക്കുകതന്നെ ചെയ്യുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹം ഭരണമേറിയതിനുശേഷം സിൽബന്ധികളുടെ അഴിമതികൾക്കു വളരെ കുറവുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയിലും എനിക്കു അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസമില്ല. എന്നാൽ ചെക്കുകളിൽ ജോലിനോക്കുന്നതായ താഴ്ന്ന ശമ്പളക്കാരുടെ അഴിമതി ഇതുവരെ കുറഞ്ഞു എന്നു പറയുവാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഇപ്പോൾ ശേഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ചിലരുടെ അഴിമതികൾക്കു കൂടി അദ്ദേഹം കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധപതിച്ചു് അതിനെ നിശ്ശേഷം ഇല്ലാതാക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി മാത്രമാണു ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു്. ചെക്കുകളിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കുമിക്കവാറും വള്ളക്കാർ, വണ്ടിക്കാർ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ആളുകളുടെ അടുക്കലാണു അവരുടെ ദുസ്സാമർത്ഥ്യം കാണിക്കുന്നതിനു അവസരം ലഭിക്കുന്നതു്. ഒന്നാമതായി ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ആളുകളോടു മര്യാദയായി പെരുമാറണമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി നിഷ്കർഷിക്കണം. രണ്ടാമതായി കാപ്പി കുടിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കാശിനുവേണ്ടി ഒരു വണ്ടിക്കാരനേയോ വള്ളക്കാരനേയോ രണ്ടുനാലു മണിക്കൂർവീതം താമസിപ്പിക്കുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായം ഇല്ലാതാക്കണം. ഇതിനുംപുറമേ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തുകൂടി പോകേണ്ടതായി വരേണ്ട സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ യാത്രക്കാരുടെ കൈവശമുള്ള ട്രങ്കോ ബാഗോ മുറുക്കി പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടതു ആവശ്യമാണു്. എന്നാൽ അതു വണ്ടിയിൽനിന്നും ഇറക്കി മറെറാരുസ്ഥലംവരെ കൊണ്ടുപോകാൻ അനുവദിക്കണം.

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